# SAMARITANS.

Thirty Thousand Fed at St. John's Quild.

POVERTY AND SORROW.

Active Benevolence in the Wards of the City.

The Soup Kitchens. A lentil, beef, bean and bread soup was on Saturday given to the numerous applicates for relief at the soup kitchens in addition to-good wholesome bread, which was served in the proportion of haif a loaf to each quart of soup. In the Fourth and Sixth precincts 960 gallons of soup were distributed habit of consuming more than any other three wards in the city, and it seems as if more soup would be necessary at these places very soon. About 3,000 gailons in all were distributed yesterday and 13,500 persons were furnished with soup. The system is now quite perfect, and nearly all the details at first originated have been carried out to the satisfaction of Mr. Ranholer, the artistic chef of the Delmonico's. There were long lines of women and call-dren waiting at ten and four o'clock at all the soup houses. There is no decrease whatever in the multitude of people who call lor and, and yet it might be expected that the mild weather would lessen the number of applicants. People will be hungry who have no bread providers to leed them. habit of consuming more than any other three

Thirty Thousand Persons Being Fed by St. John's Guild-A Widow with Six Children to Feed and No Bread-Incidents of Poverty and Sorrow from the Visitors' Note Books.

The following brief notes are from the returns of visitors at St. John's Guild brought in on Saturday evening :-

WATCHING, HOPING AND PRAYING. A visitor, who during the previous twenty-four hours had attended a list of 150 cases, reported late last night the following:—"Called to see Mrs. Clapp, residing at No. 56 Henry street, top floor. Found her child, aged fourteen months, at the point of death. Husband has been unable to obtain employment for the past four months. She has three enildren. The room is destitute of furniture, save three chairs and a table-bare boards. Has hardly slept since Sunday and was very fatigued from watching."

Mrs. Dawson, living in the basement of No. 221 Mott street, rear house, will soon be a mother. She is utterly destitute, being without food or clothing, and nas not even so much as a wrapper in which to clothe the child about to be born. Her husband went away some weeks ago looking for work and has never returned.

A WIDOW WITH SIX CHILDREN TO PEED AND NO BREAD.

Mr. Denny reports Mrs. Coon, living at No. 333
East Thirteenth street, the mother of six children;
the eldest fourteen, the youngest postnumous.
The father died in February, and the babe was
born in March. They had no food, no fuel and
nothing to wear.

The federal courteen, the youngest postumous. The father died in February, and the babe was born in March. They had no food, no fuel and nothing to wear.

A MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SON STARVING.

Mr. Alien reports Mrs. P., residing in West Thirty-sixth street, with a daughter and son. The latter was employed in the Grand Central depot and supported the family. He was turned away, with many others, and since then they have pawned motherly, daughterly and son's clothes in their efforts to buy food and keep a roof over their head. The old lady showed a large pocketsook full of pawn tickets to the visitor. She was sitting on a bare bod, with a shawi wrapped around her, when he entered. They had no lood nor coal.

OUT OF WORK AND FOOD.

Mr. Richardson found a man and wife named Sullivan, with five children, at No. 57 Forsyth street. They were without clothing, food or inel, and the husband searching daily in vain for work.

MRS. WORSTELL REFORTS

the following denations from the grocers:—

Hughes & Hickox, 1 barrel of flour.

Husbey Corwin, 1 chest of tea.

C. Maurer, poultry.

A. Come & Co., Forceries.

C. Maurer, poultry.

H. A. Come & Co., barrels of pilot bread.

E. Telswent, 1 barrel of flour.

B. Telswent, 1 barrel of flour.

G. B. Lassen, 1 barrel of sue.

G. B. Lassen, 2 by pounds of contec.

J. Royle Co., is barrels of pilot bread.

R. Lassen, 2 by pounds of contec.

J. Royle Co., is barrel of flour.

Busueluty Brothers, 1 bag of meal.

Samuel G. Truesdale, 25 pounds of coffee.

A. E. Miller, of the St. Coud stables, Nos. 213 and 215 West Forty-first street, nurnished a ciarence to

A. E. Miller, of the St. Coud stables, Nos. 213 and 215 West Forty-first street, inrusined a clarence to Mrs. Worstell, with notice that visitors of the Guild would be supplied free of charge.

#### Seventh Ward Donations of Bread. NEW YORK, March 21, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The following additional contributions of bread have been made since last report for the use of the

Brooks Brothers, clothiers, corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, 100 loaves of bread. Carl Ordemann, liquors, No. 203 South street, 100 loaves of bread. John Behrens, liquors, No. 241 South street, 100 loaves of

JOHN J. MOUNT, Captain Seventh P

#### Tenth Ward Acknowledgments of Donations to the Poor.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:paper to the following parties for the help extended

to the poor of the Tenth ward:-

To Mr. William B. Freligh and the attaches of the Bowery Theatre, receipts of benefit given Thursday, the 19th inst., \$1,291 20. 19th inst., \$1,291 20.
To Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, No. 75 Allen street, \$5.
Mr. L. Canan, No. 41 Canal street, \$10 worth of groceries and 251 leaves of bread.
T. H. Rubins, No. 185 Ludlow street, 100 leaves of bread.
Frederick Lubin, No. 241 however, 100 leaves of bread.
Conrad Weber, No. 34 Forsyth street, 205 pounds of
fresh bork.

fresh pork.
Assistant Alderman John Theiss, No. 223 Bowery, 150
pounds of fresh pork.
Mr. Michael Englert, No. 35 Delancey street, 243 P. Selig, No.35 Orchard street, 2 cans of mitk. JOHN J. WARD, Captain Tenth Precinct Police.

# Eleventh Ward-Donation of Bread from

the Orient Club. NEW YORK, March 21, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The Orient Club, of the Eleventh ward, has gen

erously contributed 500 loaves of bread for the beneat of the poor of this precinct. M. J. MURPHY, Captain Eleventh Precinct Police.

#### Fifteenth Ward-Operations of the Mercer Street Soup Kitchen. FIFTEENTH WARD RELIEF COMMITTEE, New York, March. 21, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The undersigned desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:-

Messrs. Arcularius & Co., Pulton Market, 103 pounds of fish (eighth conation of like amount).

Messrs. Lewis & George Leland, St. Charles and Starievant Hotels, one barrel of meat and one barrel of pread bread.

John Reeves, corner of Bicecker and Thompson streets

pounds of neat.

Gottlieb Banzer, No. 20 Sixth avenue, 24 pounds of meat.

H. Sinckier, No. 122 Clinton place. 20 pounds of meat.

Lewis Klemm, No. 136 Suilivan street, 1 lot of bread.

A. Simpson, corner of Fourth street and Bowery, 1 lot f bread. of bread.
William Hoertel, No. 76 Amity street, I lot of bread.
William Hoertel, No. 76 Amity street, I lot of bread.
Mesars. Whitman & Co., No. 686 Broadway, I lot

The relief work during the week has been as

#### Seventeenth Ward-A Noble Charity Benefit at the Tivoli Garden.

The efforts of Captain Waish, of the Seventeenth precinct, to obtain unds to enable him to alleviate the distress among the deserving poor of the ward have, during the past week, been most successful. The entertainment which took place under his auspices on Thursday last at the Tivoli Garden gave results beyond the anticipations of even the most sanguine, realizing the magnificent sum o \$3,772 34. The use of the hall was tendered by Mr. Paul Falk, the proprietor, the whole of the com-pany sise giving their services gratis in the cause

of charity, aided by Messrs. John Wild R. Ball, J. Bradley and G. L. Stoute, of the Theatre Comique; and Messrs. Frank Gerar 4, Joe Lang, Larry Tooley and Miss Hannah Sirch, of Tony Pastor's Opera House, to all of Thom great praise

Nineteenth Ward-Sparts Club Relief Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I am instructed by the committee of the Sparta Club to inform you that the soup house established in connection with the Relief Committee to-morrow (Sunday) will be closed. I am also requested to state that 100 loaves of bread will be placed daily for the next ten days at the disposition of the Delmonico soup kitchen established in the neighborhood of the club so p house.

JAMES L. MULLER, Chairman of the Committee.
MARCH 21, 1874.

Twenty-first Ward-Charltable Work of the Relief Association.

During this period of distress the substantial citizens of the Twenty-first ward, forgetting all divisions of parties and sects, have nobly devoted themselves to the task of seeking out and caring for the sick and the destitute in their midst. Well may they be proud of their benevolent work within the past month ! A distributing committee, comprising such honored names as Judge Sutherland, Coroner Croker, Warden Brennan, Hugh F. Farrell and James A. Brady have thoroughly looked through every block in the ward, seeking out, not alone those whose want was apparent, but those whose pardonable pride precluded the parade of poverty. They have in each case done quietly what the means generously placed at their disposal allowed, to feed the hungry, clothe and warm the suffering In some cases they have paid such amounts of rent as were requisite to secure destinate tenants from being turned into the wintry streets. They established a relief station at No. 105 East Thirty-first street, where have been distributed to the needy all kinds of supplies best suited to their cases, which were either bought at the lowest rates for cash or were contributed by citizens in kind. Throngs of the destitute men, women and children residing in the ward have there been made nappy and thankiul each night by the kind donation of food, clouding, coal and other articles, for the lack of which they must else have suffered sorely. Besides the many articles given in kind the committee has expended over \$4,000 in supplies to the poor. No cessation will be allowed in this charitable work so long as the season renders its continuance necessary, and In some cases they have paid such amounts of rent will be allowed in this charitable work, so long as the season renders its continuance necessary, and the committee appeal to the benevolent citzens whose generous sympathy has already done so much for their needy neighbors to furnish the means for keeping up the charity. Within the last week 291 families have been aided. In the coming weeks they will still need to be led, clothed, housed and warmed. Those who are willing to help in this noble enterprise are requested to send contributions of money or any class of supplies to the reiler headquarters, No. 103 East Thirty-first street, at any time.

The committee thankfully acknowledge the following donations:—

lowing donations:

George A. Hayes, 50 pounds of meat John R. Rollins, 4 bags of flour. John R. Rollins, a bags of tiour.
John O'Neil, 4 bags of flour.
Jacob Schlesinger, 4 bags of flour.
E. N. Kierban, 1 barrel of flour.
Bernard Riley, 1 barrel of flour.
G. Glock, bread to the amount of \$2.
James A. Brady Association, 100 loaves of bread.
John Loedier, 50 loaves of bread.
John Loedier, 50 loaves of bread.
Mathew Yorke, 50 loaves of bread.
Mathew Yorke, 50 loaves of bread.
K. Wilson, 50 loaves of bread.
Thomas S. Brennan, 1 lot of clothing.
Robert Rall, 1 lot of clothing.
G. A. Wissen, 1 lot of clothing.
G. A. Wissen, 1 lot of clothing.
Charles Dowdell, 1 lot of clothing.
Mathew Nagent, 1 lot of slothing.
John J. O'Brien, printing to the amount of \$15.

#### The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society. NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society of Yorkville desire to express in this public manner their grateful thanks to the many kind friends who, in their several spheres, have aided them so effectively and generously in their endeavors to make our charity festival not only attractive, but, financially, eminently successful.

To Mr. Ad. Neuendorff, director of the Germania

Theatre, we feel greatly indebted for his ready acquiescence to place himself, as well as his talented company of artists, at the disposal of the society

company of artists, at the disposal of the society when called upon.

The laddes and gentlemen, members of the Germania Theatre, whose elegant performance on the evening of the 18th inst. at the Terrace Garden delighted an enthusiastic audience, we shall ever keep in grateful remembrance.

To the gentlemen wno performed so kindly the difficult and arduous duties of ushers, of venders and roceivers of tickets at the door, we beg to return our thanks; but our acknowledgments are more especially due to the Reception and Floor committees, who, under the direction of their chairman, Mr. Leo Schwab, performed so gracefully and untiringly the laborious task so generously accepted by them.

We also thank the several business firms who assisted us to a considerable extent in swelling

We also thank the several business firms who assisted us to a considerable extent in awelling our receipts by their contributions to our charity programme. And to the public generally we feel indebted for their recognition of the good object we have in view, by their large attendance and the satisfaction expressed on every land at our success. May the recollection of that pleasant occasion remain ever an agreeable reminiscence to all those who participated in it.

On behalf of the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society of Vorkville.

F. ZUCKERMAN, President. LEWIS SOHN, Vice President.

## Modest Charity.

Dr. Anderson, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, has received the following letter from a legal firm of this city, covering a gut of \$50 to the poor by one who desires no publicity :-

to the poor by one who desires no publicity:—

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874.

HENRY J. ANDERSON, LL. D.:—
DEAR SIR—We enclose you check for \$50, a donation from a client of ours to the Society of st.

Vincent de Paul, to be applied to the relief of the poor. The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey informs as that all donations should be sent to you as the President of the Society.

Our client does not wish his name to be Known. You may enter it as from "Halifax, Nova Scotia." Yours very respectfully.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
320 and 322 Broadway.

## Wants to Go Home to Ireland.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1874 TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you direct the attention of those who are willing to help the really deserving to Patrick Roan, who is now in Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken on the 6th of October, having had both his eyes destroyed by a premature powder blast at Silver Lake, Dutchess county, where he was em ployed as laborer on the New York and Montreal Regroed. He is entirely destitute; he is entirely

blind. He served in the Union army, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, company A. Captain George B. Feake, three years and three months. He has an excellent character from the physicians at Believue, where he has been five months. He is anxious to go home to Red Hill, county Cavan, Ireland, where he will be taken care of.

Will any of his old neighbors from home or comrades of the army days who have been fortunate aid him? Any contributions sent to Warden Brenan, at Believue, or Dr. J. Leroy Brooks, under whose care he has been, and who will give any desired information, will be gratefully received and appropriated to his use to go home.

ANNA M. HOOPE.

## THE GADSHILL DESPERADOES.

Particulars of the Death of Detective Whicher-The James Boys Thought to Have Murdered Him - The Younger Brothers Discovered by Detectives-A Fight at Close Quarters-A Citizen Killed and a Detective Wounded-One of the Youngers Killed.

(From the St. Louis Globe.) Ever since the bold robbery of the train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Gadshill, on January 31, measures for the discovery of the perpetrators have been on foot. The Post Office officials, Adams Express Company and the Iron Mountain Railroad finally placed the matter in the hands of Allan Pinkerton, the well known detective of Chicago. It was at last concluded that the five men concerned in the robbery were the famous James and Younger brothers, the former living in Clay county and the latter in St. Clair county, in this

These men travelled down into Arkansas, giving out that they were bound for New Mexico, and DOUBLED ON THEIR TRACKS

and sought their homes; the James boys going one way and cautiously working up to their home, while the three Youngers sought their home by another path. The pursuit was thus divided into a detective resulted in his death at their hands last week. This detective was named Joseph W. Whicher, and he arrived in Liberty on Tuesday, March 10. There he sought a banker named Adkins, with whom he deposited some money, as he had more with him than it was prudent to carry on such an errand. He told Adkins of his errand, and he advised him not to undertake it, as the boys would be sure to kill him. Whicher, however, was learless and persistent in going. Adkins then recommended him to talk with the Sheriff, who could direct him where he wished to go. The Sheriff also advised Whicher not to go on his intended errand. He told him that the boys were

A BAD CROWD,
and were away from home, but that the old woman was there, and that she would kill him as quick as the boys, for she would shoot as soon as a man. Whicher obtained a description of the boys and the way to their house and started off on his perilous errand. He left Liberty on the atternoon of the loth on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Reaching kearney Station at about dark he left Liberty on the atternoon of the toth and struck off across the country for the James boys' place.

THE NEXT KNOWN OF HIM two parts, and the tracking of the James boys by

Reaching Kearney Station at about dark he left the train and struck off across the country for the James boys' place.

THE NEXT KNOWN OF HIM

Is from John Brickey, the ferryman at Blue Mills crossing on the Missouri River. He says he was called up Tuesday night by some men on the north side of the river who wanted to cross. His assistant on that side had been aroused, but could not row the boat alone. He asked who they were and what they wanted, saying that he could not ferry at night. They replied that they were Jim Baxter, the Deputy Sherin, and his posse, and that they had arrested a horse thief in Clay county and waned to come over and get another in Jackson county. They said that unless he came over and took them across they would cut his boat loose and send it down stream. Rather than lose his boat, Brickey got into his skifl, crossed over the river, and letried the men across. When he got to the Clay county side he found that the men were not Baxter, the Deputy Sherin, and his party, and began scolding, when they replied, "You have got this d—d horse thief to thank for all this." The party consisted of

not Baxter, the Deputy Shoriff, and his party, and began scolding, when they replied, "Yon have got this d-d horse thief to thank for all this." The party consisted of your Men on Horseback, two of them riding bay horses, one on a sorrel horse and the lourth man on a gray. The fourth man was tied on his horse by a rope fastened to his legs and passing under the horse's belly, and had his arms tied belind him at the elbows; his hat was tied on with a handkerchief. One of the men dismounted and took the prisoner form his horse. Brickey says that the prisoner for his horse. Brickey says that the prisoner took things very coolly, and stamped his feet as if to warm them by restoring circulation. Not a word was said all the way across the river. The ferryman saw that all the men except the prisoner had the lower part of their faces overed with numbers and their hats slouched down over their faces. When the south side of the river was reached one of the men asked what the fare was, paid it, and the party rode off without a word. When Brickey got back to the house the clock struck three.

On Wednesday morning a man going to Liberty with a load of wood found
WHICHER'S DEAD BODY
lying at the meeting of the Lexington, Liberty and Independence roads. He was shot through the temple, through the neck and in the shoulder. A fourth shot, evidently fired by a man on horseback, passed between his legs, and was found in the ground. The pistol with which he was shot through the head was held so close as to ourn the handkerchief with which his hat was tied on, while his neck was also badiy burned from the close discharge of a pistol. Coroner Hindle, of Independence, was notified, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds at the hands of persons unknown."

Soon after heard hoises gailoping by. At four o'clock a man owning a brewery near Independence, on his way to his work, saw a man ride by on a bay horse, leading a gray horse. An omnibus of the party of the bridge at kansas City, going back to saw the same had. The same person was seen crossing the bridge at Kansas City, going back to Clay county, at six o'clock.

Whicher's body was buried at Independence on the 12th, and reached this city last evening enrouse for Chicago, in charge of Mr. L. L. Angell, of that city.

THE MURDERED DETECTIVE

was twenty-six years old. His parents live at Des Moines, lowa, and his young wine, to whom he was recently married, lives in lowa City. He was formerly a salior, and was mate of a vessel plying between New York and the Mediterranean, in the fruit trade. A few years ago he fell from the masthead and broke one of his ankles, since which time he has abandoned the sea. Whicher was five feet eleven inches high, well built, blue eyes, fair complexion, smooth face, with the exception of a light mustache, and was a fine looking man. He was a shrew, sharp man, careni and discreet, and, though he had only been a detective about taree years, was considered a first class officer. That he was possessed of wonderful courage is testified by his conduct on the occasion which led to his death. The report, which had obtained some considerable circulation, that he talked a good deal about his errand and boasted of what he would do, is contradicted by his well known discretion and by the testimony of those with whom be conversed at Liberty on his errand. They unite in declaring that he was extremely quiet and very carefin, and said nothing to convey any idea of his purpose to any persons unnecessarily. He was a brave man, and died in the courageous performance of a dangerous duty. Great sympathy was expressed for him in Clay county, and as the citizens there talked with his triend, Mr. Angell, concerning him, they even wept.

There is no doubt in the minds of the people in Clay county that

county that
WHICHER WAS MURDERED whicher was murdered by the James boys. Between Kearney Station and the James place the settlers are all respectable people. It is known that the James boys were at home on that Tuesday night—the first time they have been at home for a year, except for a day or two after the fowa train robbery. On Thursday night, the 12th, the James boys rode into Kearney and threatened four persons saving to them. "If night, the 12th, the James boys role into Kearney and threatened four persons, saying to them, "if you don't stop your G—d d—d talking about this murder and connecting our names with it, we will blow your d—d head off." Last Sunday night Sheriff Patten learned that they were at home, and set out with another man to find them. When he got to Kearney he heard that six men had been seen at the house the day before. He then got four more men, in hopes, as he said, that as their numbers were equal they would come out and fight. They reached the house and searched all over the place, but could find nobody.

These men have established

A PERFECT TERRORISM

over the place, but could find nobody.

These men have established

A PERFECT TERRORISM

in their neighborhood. Everybody is afraid of them. People will not talk about the murder, or if they do it is only in low tones and in the seclusion of back rooms. The James boys have made hosts of friends by stealing from the rich and giving to the poor, it is said. They have means of receiving timely notice of any steps to troube them, and whicher's tate snows that they do not scruple at desperate measures to relieve themselves from molestation.

They are a curse to the country in which they live. Clay county is a beautimi and fertile region, yet land is worthless, business is dead, no one will go there to live, and all on account of these desperadoes and the security in which they live. Three of Pinkerton's best men were detailed to PURSUS THE YOUNGER BROTHERS,
and left for the woods soon after the murder of Whitcher. They first sent out as a spy one of the employés of the Iron Mountain Railroad, who came across the men in a ravine near Monegaw Springs, St. Clair county, and was at once captured, but played his part so adrottly that he was set at liberty and told to leave the country. Instead of doing this, however, he hurried to Pinkerton's men and gave them what information he had gathered, and they at once started, on Monday just, for the ravine. Although working their points finely, the detectives did not succeed in wholly surprising the Youngers, and

A BLOODY BUSH PIGHT
was the consequence, resulting in the wounding of one of the detectives, the death of a citizen who was with them and the death of John Younger. The detective party then started for the railroad and the Youngers took another direction. The Younger who was killed is said to have been about twenty-right years old, a daring fellow and a hard customes.

## REAL ESTATE.

A Review of the Market in Respect to Past, Present and Prospective Values.

BRINGING HOME PRACTICAL TRUTHS.

The Monetary Situation and Its Effect Upon Real Estate.

The week which closed on Saturday developed nothing new in respect to real estate, except a corroboration of what has been heretofore said in reference to the position in which real prerty finds itself. In common with other interests, it suffers from the confusion introduced into trade by Mr. Richardson, in varying the standard of value. Thus transactions are embarrassed by the loss of a fixed quantity which would govern them. It is as if, the foot measure being made clastic at the pleasure of one man, the usual 25x100 lot might assume dimensions, either greater or iess, from day to day according to the whim of the man who had the power to change the number of inches in the foot, or change the length of the inches, as he might see fit to declare. Of course, under such circumstances, no business could be transacted. The present condition of things is not much better. If we have not lost

THE STANDARD MEASURE

of the foot or inch, we have lost the standard measure of that into which the foot and inch must be converted to ascertain its value. Real estate, too. is exceptionally subject to the demoralizing infuences of an unstable token of exchange, owing to the delay necessary in its transfer, which leaves time enough for a very important change to occur in respect to value, if the standard be variable, between the original purchase and the final signature of the deed. In this connection it is worth while to take a slight suggestion from Her Majesty of England's speech at the recent opening of Parliament on this subject. Her Majesty calls the attention of the Lords and Commons of England to the difficulties that stand in the way of real estate conveyance, and asks that some relief be extended in that direction. course these difficulties are greater than any we have any knowledge of here, from the scarcity of the fee simple in England, Besides the law of primogeniture and entail there, which leaves only a life interest in the possessor, there is also the fact that much of the real property of England is held under various forms of lease, largely what is known as copyhold. We have here no such

RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS affecting our real estate titles, as our common title here is what is known as the allodium, being the largest form of fee simple. Yet we hamper real estate conveyance, and limit dealings by imposing upon dealers the same expensive forms in order to effect a transfer as prevail in England, where, as a rule, the ownership of real estate is only in a single individual is rare. It takes thirty days to convey a piece of property or effect a loan on itpense in the way of searchers', surveyors' and conveyancers' fees, while a loan can be effected on stocks, frequently of doubtful security, in less than thirty minutes. Now, it would not be unbecoming in us to take a lesson from Her Majesty of England, and while she wishes to bring real estate transfers down to the plain practice which prevails here, that we should go ahead even of that and mobilize our real estate into active capital by making it more rapidly exchangeable.

WE HAVE A HINT
how this could be accomplished in the system

more rapidly exchangeable.

WE HAVE A HIST
how this could be accomplished in the system
which prevails in regard to registered bonds of the
United States. When a than buys a registered
bond he does not get a bond. He simply
gets a certificate to the effect that he
owns so much United States stock paying interest at six per cent gold. He is
recorded on the books of the Treasury Department as such owner, and when he wants to seil he
simply retires his certificate, and the party he seils
to takes out a new certificate in his own name.
Why could not some such system be applied to
real estate in place of the present cumbersome indenture, and the system of extravagant charges
which it represents? In the Swiss cantons, where
experimental government finds its largest opportunity, the practice prevails of vesting the title of
all land in the municipality, who, as transfers are
made, convey the right of possession by a very
simple document. But, unfortunately, honest
municipalities are rare outside of Switzerland,
and it would be hardly sale to try that experiment
here. An imitation of it was sought more than
once in an effort to procure the incorporation
of a Real Estate Trust Company, that promised
to simplify the conveyancing business, and guarantee titles. It came, however, just at the period
when the influence of the Boss was decaying, and
failed of legislative endorsement. This is not what
is wanted. It would be no relief to save lawyers'
fees in order to benefit a corporation. But something might be done to
Simplify Real Estate Conveyancing
through the present Registry or Record office, if,

through the present Registry or Record office, if, the latest deed being recorded, a simple certificate referring to that deed cound be made to confer a poor consequently auch certificates properly has not referring to that deed cound be made to confer a poor consequently auch certificates properly has not confered and the conference of the conference

ments, the proceeds of such increased taxes and assessments being otherwise diverted. Here we have a curious complication in respect to the city government and real estate. This kiverside Park matter has been simply a public scandal in respect to the authority which may or may not have the power to vary the value of real estate in that neighborhood thousands of dollars on a single lot. The wretched economy which has been practised in the Comptroller's omce in regard to street improvements up town has been one of the largest contributing causes to the present condition of the real estate market. A larger understanding of the requirements of the situation would nave found the truest economy in pushing forward these improvements, so that the enhanced value of the real estate thereby produced would have furnished the basis of an assessment and tax return that would have rapidly relieved the city of its anticipatory burden of indebtedness. But one of the weakest points in our municipal administration is that in this, the chief commercial city of the Union, the great financial centre of the New World,

THERE IS NOT A MAN
in any prominent position of the city government, or haying any reference to the financial administration, who has financial understanding enough to justify him in seeking the presidency of a savings bank and here is given the largest limit of his intelligence), not to speak of endeavoring to direct the affairs of so complicated a department. Can real estate in the country, is peculiarly without special represent Comptroller.

The real estate interest, which is one of the largest in the country, is peculiarly without special representation. But this is a mistake. No interest in this country can afford to hide itself away and seek retirement as an argument for its protection.

protection.

WE ARE A COMBATIVE PEOPLE,
and all of our interests partake of that instinct.
We cannot afford to stand still even for a day in
any department of commercial or industrial activity. Albany refused a much required reflet to
the real estate of this county in denying the application for the repeal of the tax on mortgages; but
this was done simply because real estate owners
had not made themselves heard as a body. So
with rapid transit. It is the absence of any determinate concerted effort on the part of the property owners of this city in lavor of rapid transit
which gives the Legislature the license to trifle
with the subject.
SO WITH REGARD TO THE HELL GATE IMPROVED.

with the subject.

SO WITH REGARD TO THE HELL GATE IMPROVEMENT.
General Newton said years ago that whenever the
merchants of New York city said to Congress, "We
want this thing done," it would be done; but
while the merchants remained indifferent on the while the merchants remained indifferent on the subject, or only exhibited a spasmodic interest, the work would only have a limited progress. Such has been the result. And thus real estate languisnes and approaches a dangerous brink, because there is nobody appears to have sufficient interest in it to come to its support. That support is likely to come when it is too late. In the meantime the Herald has performed its mission, and can only add in conclusion, by way of a parting advice, "Heads from under!"

## FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

Row at a Wedding-The Bride and Groom Sent to Prison.

A wedding took place on Saturday night at No. 409 Second avenue, the name of the bridegroom being Cari Stretzei. During the evening Carl and a tenant in the same house named John Murphy quarrelled with each other, and their respechad been brought to a close it was found that Mur-phy had been stabbed in several places, and Mrs. phy had been stabbed in several places, and Mrs. Murphy had also received some slight incisions from Mrs. Stretzel, who had out her with a common table knife. Stretzel had used a carving knife of formidable appearance on the body of Murphy, and had so dangerously wounded him that his removal to Believue Hospital became necessary. The Stretzels were arrested and yesterday arraigned at the above Court. The officers from the Eighteenth precinct naving them in charge informed the Court that the wounded man was so badly injured that the attending physicians thought he could not recover. Chder these circumstances the prisoners were remanded, and will be taken before the wounded man to be identified, as the evidence on that point was not satisfactory. Mrs. Murphy, though badly cut, is in no danger of death from her wounds.

Another Cutting Affray.

John Rothermel, of No. 821 Sixth avenue, became involved in a quarrel on Saturday night with an acquaintance named Robert Thompson, who cut him several times on the head with a knile. He was held for trial on complaint of the wounded

Last Friday Justice Murray issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietress and inmates of a house in Lexington avenue, the complaint against which had been made by a respectable citizen of that neighborhood. On Saturday night Sergeant Pullips and the Court squad visited the house, but Paillips and the Court squad visited the honse, but the proprietress was not to be found. Four of her female boarders were, however, arrested and brought to Court and locked up for examination. The question arises, how did the woman become informed of the intended raid on her place? This thing has occurred so often that it is evident some-body fails to do his duty. Justice Murray, like many others, fails to understand the matter and seeks to be enlightened.

## A CHALLENGE TO BROWN.

Scharff Eager for a Race with the Great Nova Scotian Sculler.

PITTSBURG, March 22, 1874. William Scharff, the young sculler, to-day forwarded to the editor of an Eastern sporting paper a challenge, accompanied with a deposit of \$100, offering to row George Brown, of Halifax, a fivemile scull race anywhere on American waters for \$1,000 a side. Scharff concedes the claims of Brown to the championship as genuine, he having fairly beaten Biglin: and as for Coulter, he denies his right to the title. Scharff will also row Teneyck, of Boston, a five-mile race for \$500 or \$1,000 at almost any place, giving or taking the expense money.

## SUICIDE OF A SHOEMAKER.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning John Reilly, sixty years of age, and born in Ireland, by trade a shoemaker, who lived at 227 West Thir-tieth street, while suffering from temporary abering a shoe knife, cut his throat in a terrible mannor, death ensuing shortly afterwards from exhaustion from hemorrhage. Deceased had been unusually industrious, in consequence of which he had become physically exhausted, so much so as to distract his intellect and incite a desire for death. Deceased has left agrown up family. Coroner Elokhoft was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday called to the Thirty-first precinct station house to hold an inquest on the body of John Hass, a youth of nineteen years, who was found lying dead in Ninth avenue, his death, it is supposed, having been caused by failing down an embankment. Deceased lived at Seventy-sixth street and Ninth avenue.

#### CHANG AND ENG.

Arrival of the Messrs. Bunker, Juniors, in Philadelphia.

Great Indignation Over the Autopsy.

> Spirited Denunciation of Intruding, Heartless cientists.

> PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1874. Your correspondent spent the closing hours of yesterday with the sons of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, the child of the former being by

name Mr. Christopher W. Bunker, and the name of the latter Mr. Stephen D. Bunker. Both sons have attained an age slightly beyond manhood; both were identified with the Confederate cause: both have travelled with their parents during their tours of public exhibition; both are strong, healthy and hardy specimens of humanity; both, by their hard service during the war, have familiarized themselves with all the details of active, energetic life, and, by means of their subsequent wander ings, each has obtained a thorough acquaintance with the world. By means of an interview with Mr. Christopher W. Bunker, at which his cousin Stephen was present, your correspondent learns the following interesting particulars:-

YOUNG BUNKER'S INDIGNATION.

In chancing to take up a California paper, dated the 20th of January, 1874, I first saw the news of my father's and uncle's death. The news, of course, startled me, and for the moment I was utterly prostrated. I was in a distant land, my heart's centre like a knife. In my last letter nome I had stated my intention of going to Sacramento, and, supposing that our family would address me there, I repaired to that place. The day of my arrival at this far off country I received a letter from my sister, Nannie Bunker, that my father was dead; that neither family knew what do, and that it was the earnest wish of all my relations for my immediate return. Hastily disposing of all my business, I at once set out for home; but upon my arrival at Peoria, Ill., on February 9. Hearned that the bodies of my father and uncle were on their way for autopsy at Philadeiphia. God only knows how I felt when I read this. In her letter my sister assured me that the bodies were buried under the house; that they would be carefully guarded, and that no disposition would be made of them until

they would be carefully guarded, and that no disposition would be made of them until my return. I was utterly disheartened, and I wept. It seemed to me then useless to go home, but I could not help wondering what unnatural influence had been brought to bear upon my mother and my aunt in order to render them capable of disposing of the twam human corpse. I went to Raleigh, N. C., where my deaf and dumb sisters were at school. I found them in tears and both indignant that the bodies should have been turned over to the doctors.

DRAFH OF SISTER NANNIE.

My dear and beloved sister Nannie died on February 17, one month to a day from the hour of my lather's demise; while I arrived at Mount Airy on the 18th of February, twenty-lour hours after her demise. I at once wrote to my cousin, who was then in Kansas City, Mo., to come home, and he immediately came. All of us who had moved in the world, who had familiarized ourselves sufficiently with promiscuous humanity to appreciate its feelings and its whims, at once sternly upbraided our relatives for allowing the bodies to pass from them, and somewhat sternly demanded the cause. My mother and annt stated that they had been influenced by the arguments insinuated upon them by Mr. R. S. Gillmer, who during their lives seemed to my father and uncle a most intimate friend. Gillmer advised everything, and thus trampled to earth my own and my cousin's best and most delicate feelings. His whole idea was to have the bodies exhibited, and he pressed his ends upon our parents by adroutly mentioning the great pecuniary benefits likely to result from the autopsy and subsequent exhibition. All these things were repugnant to me and to my cousin he ends upon our parents by adroutly mentioning the great pecuniary benefits likely to result from the autopsy and subsequent exhibition. All these things were repugnant to me and to my cousin ends upon our parents had been buried like common animais in a rude, unplaned been made use of save the hummer and saw. Gillmer planned, advised and instit

their luture exhibition.

A CHRISTIAN FUNERAL TO BE PERFORMED.

As soon as we arrive home a funeral service will be preached. But, alas! we carry back to our home only the shells of our fathers; their lungs, livers and entrails are now in the hands of the doctors. The doctors tell us that if the families request it they will all be sent down here after us. When our parents died the final grave was dug in that plot of ground within which rest the other members of our family. It was our mothers' wish that the twins should be buried, but when the man fillimer came along, he who had already during life been apparently my father's and my uncle's dearest friend and adviser, they could not resist his appeal. Never, never, shall the Siamese Twins be seen again. We have not received one cent for the autopsy, nor shall we ever exhibit the bodies. It would kill us to do so. No extremity could possibly induce us, while for the public comment already made, for the undle advantage taken of us, for the extent to which our own sacred and beloved dead have been paraded in false and unnatural colors in the public press, we have nothing but regret, sorrow and tears.

public press, we have nothing but regret, sorrow THE FORT SILL INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A special despatch to the Galveston News from San Antonio, Texas, March 16, says:—
The latest, of the 8th inst., from Fort Sill conveys information that one of the surveyors of Mr. Hockbush's party was recently murdered northwest of the Wichita Agency, in the Indian Territory, by a party of Reservation Indians, in consequence of which the whole party broke up their camp and ceased labor.

A private letter of the 9th inst, from Presidio del Norte states that the Apaches, who recently were anxious to have a talk with Colonel Biss on the subject of going to a reservation, had a fight among themselves, in which several were killed and wounded. It is thought that they will go back to the Santa Rosa mountains. San Antonio, Texas, March 16, says:-

## WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The Workingmen's Central Council propose calling a mass meeting of the working classes this week, for the purpose of demanding the abolition of the contract system in the construction of pubhe works; for the removal of government agents who have practised fraud, in order to violate the Eight Hour law, on the New York Post Office and elsewhere. They also propose to present and discuss a pian of co-operation for the building trace and other industries, the establishment of co-operative stores and the general elevation and benoting classes.